

# 观察免疫过程中大鼠尿蛋白组的动态变化

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## 摘要:

**[目的]**通过对大鼠注射牛血清白蛋白和氢氧化铝佐剂, 观察尿液蛋白质组中免疫系统的变化。

**[方法]**本研究对大鼠大腿肌肉注射牛血清白蛋白和氢氧化铝佐剂, 收集尿液, 通过液相色谱联用质谱 (LC-MS/MS) 鉴定差异蛋白, 使用 IPA 软件对差异蛋白进行生物学通路分析, 观察大鼠尿蛋白中免疫系统的变化情况。

**[结果]**15 只大鼠分别肌肉注射生理盐水、氢氧化铝佐剂、牛血清白蛋白、氢氧化铝佐剂和牛血清白蛋白 (BSA) 混合物, 构建对照组、佐剂组、BSA 组、混合组模型。不同组别之间两两比较差异蛋白得到相关生物学通路, 发现尿液中可以观察到佐剂帮助牛血清白蛋白更早的激发免疫系统发生反应。并且在尿液中还观察到混合组先后激发炎症反应、T 细胞活化、抗原提呈细胞相关、B 细胞相关等免疫相关通路。

**[讨论]**我们可以在早期从尿液蛋白质组中观察到免疫系统的变化, 这为以后免疫系统的研究, 甚至加快疫苗的研发提供一些新的线索和依据。

**关键词:** 蛋白质组学; 尿液; 免疫

To observe the dynamic changes of the urinary proteome in rats

# during immunization

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## Abstract:

**[Objective]** The changes in the immune system in urine proteome were observed by injecting bovine serum albumin and aluminum hydroxide adjuvant into rats.

**[Methods]** In this study, bovine serum albumin and aluminum hydroxide adjuvant were injected into rat thigh muscle, urine was collected, differential proteins were identified by liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC-MS / MS), and biological pathways of differential proteins were analyzed by IPA software to observe the changes of the immune system in rat urinary protein.

**[Results]** Fifteen rats were intramuscularly injected with normal saline, aluminum hydroxide adjuvant, bovine serum albumin, aluminum hydroxide adjuvant, and bovine serum albumin (BSA) mixture to construct the models of the control group, adjuvant group, BSA group, and mixed group. Comparing the different proteins between different groups to get the relevant biological pathways, it was found that adjuvants can be observed in urine to help bovine serum albumin stimulate the immune system to respond earlier. It was also observed in urine that the mixed group successively stimulated immune-related pathways such as inflammatory response, T cell activation, antigen-presenting cell-related pathways, and B cell-related pathways.

**[Discussion]** We can observe the changes in the immune system from urine proteome in the early stage, which provides some new clues and a basis for future research on the immune system and even accelerates the research and development of a vaccine.

**Keywords:** Proteomics; Urine; Immune

## 1 引言

尿液由于不属于体液，容易成为我们经常忽视的生物信息的聚集体。尿液由于不受稳态机制的调控，因而可以富集许多变化，是一个富含变化信息的地方，有利于我们研究和发现早期生物标志物<sup>【1】</sup>。在正常生理状态下，人体的尿液蛋白质是比较稳定的，如果这些稳定的蛋白质在某些条件下发生了较大的变化，那么这些蛋白质就可以视为良好的生物标志物<sup>【2】</sup>。此外，尿液还具有无创、大量、连续收集的优点。因此，我们认为尿液是寻找和研究生物标志物的理想样本。

在我们已有的研究中，无论是对星状细胞瘤<sup>【4】</sup>、胰腺癌<sup>【5】</sup>、膀胱癌<sup>【6】</sup>等

肿瘤模型的研究，还是通过腹腔注射不同种类的细菌<sup>[7]</sup>研究，我们都在尿液中发现了明显的差异蛋白，并且我们还进一步在尿里观察到每次免疫系统的状态都不一样，免疫系统都会发生不同的变化。早在二千年前希腊名医希波克拉底就宣称“人类最好的医生是自己”，这为我们指出人类医学应该从外界干预性治疗向人体自身免疫研究方向转变<sup>[8]</sup>。因此在尿液里寻找免疫系统最基本的东西，探索尿液中与免疫系统相关的蛋白变化，探索发生区别的差别。这是在尿蛋白领域的一种新的尝试与探索。

在本次研究中，我们分别使用生理盐水、氢氧化铝佐剂、牛血清白蛋白、牛血清白蛋白与氢氧化铝佐剂混合物进行大鼠肌肉注射，并且在注射后的第1、3、5、7、14天收集尿液。将收集到的尿液进行提蛋白、酶切、质谱分析，观察不同的时间点各组蛋白变化、生物学通路情况，为从尿蛋白研究免疫系统提供线索，为加快疫苗的研发提供线索和依据。

## 2 材料与方法

### 2.1 实验动物及模型构建

15只150g的雄性Wistar大鼠购自北京维通利华实验动物技术有限公司，分别分为3只生理盐水组、4只氢氧化铝佐剂组、4只牛血清白蛋白组、4只牛血清白蛋白与氢氧化铝佐剂混合组。牛血清白蛋白组按照4mg的剂量对大鼠进行注射，混合组按照牛血清白蛋白与氢氧化铝佐剂1:1等量配制溶液注射，氢氧化铝佐剂组注射等量的氢氧化铝佐剂，生理盐水组注射等量的生理盐水。各组统一采用大鼠右侧大腿肌肉注射的方法进行注射。期间按照12小时正常光暗循环、温度为(22℃±1℃)、湿度为(65%–70%)的标准条件进行饲养。每天进行一次尿液收集，在注射后第1、3、5、7、14天对大鼠收集到的尿液提取蛋白，进行酶切。所有实验操作符合动物伦理审查标准。动物许可证为SCXK(京)2016-0006。所有实验均经北京协和医学院基础医学研究所机构动物护理使用与福利委员会批准(动物福利保障编号: ACUC-A02-2014-007)

### 2.2 尿液收集及样品处理

#### (1) 尿液收集

我们对大鼠进行肌肉注射后，在接下来的一周内连续每天收集一次尿液，之后在第14天继续收集一次尿液。每只大鼠在代谢笼中过夜收集尿液10小时，期间不提供水和食物。第二天早上将收集到的尿液立即放置于-80℃条件下进行保存，最终选取第1、3、5、7、14天的尿样进行后续实验。

#### (2) 尿蛋白提取和酶切

尿蛋白提取：尿液按照12000g，40min，4℃的条件离心取上清；将上清液每管500ul转移到新的EP管里，按照上清：乙醇=1：3的比例加入预冷乙醇，搅拌均匀；在-20℃条件下过夜12h；第二天将溶液混匀，按照12000g，30min，4℃条件离心弃上清、留沉淀，倒扣滤纸，吹风机冷风吹干；加入裂解液37.5ul，用枪头吹匀直到无沉淀为止，按照12000g，30min，4℃条件离心，取上清液，放入新EP管中分装、-80℃条件保存。复溶后，采用Bradford法测定蛋白质浓度。

尿蛋白酶切：使用FASP方法进行尿蛋白酶解<sup>[9]</sup>。100ug尿蛋白加入到10kD超滤管(Pall, Port Washington, NY, USA)的滤膜上，使用UA溶液(8mol/L尿素，0.1mol/L Tris-HCl, pH8.5)和25mmol/L NH<sub>4</sub>HCO<sub>3</sub>溶液分别洗涤两次，按照胰酶：蛋白为1：50的比例加入胰蛋白酶(Trypsin Gold, Promega, Fitchburg, WI, USA)进行消化，37℃水浴过夜。过夜后离心

收集多肽通过 HLB 固相萃取柱 (Waters, Milford, MA) 进行除盐处理, 用真空干燥抽干, 存入 $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$ 保存。

### (3) LC-MS/MS 串联质谱分析

酶切后的样品 0.1%甲酸水

溶, 并稀释到  $0.5\text{ }\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{L}$ , 取每个样品制备混合多肽样, 使用高 pH 反相肽段分离试剂盒 (Thermo Fisher Scientific) 进行分离。将混合多肽样品加于色谱柱上, 用乙腈浓度梯度递增的溶液进行洗脱, 通过离心收集十份流出液, 使用真空干燥仪抽干后用 0.1%甲酸水复溶。使用 iRT 合成多肽 (Biognosis 公司), 以 10:1 的体积比例加入到十个组分和每个样品中。使用 EASY-nLC 1200 超高效液相色谱串联 Orbitrap Fusion Lumos 高分辨质谱仪对 10 个分级组分进行数据采集。将溶于 0.1%甲酸水中的肽段装载至预柱 ( $75\text{ }\mu\text{m}\times 2\text{cm}$ ,  $3\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , C18,  $100\text{A}^{\circ}$ ), 将洗脱液装载至反相分析柱 ( $50\text{ }\mu\text{m}\times 250\text{mm}$ ,  $2\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , C18,  $100\text{A}^{\circ}$ ), 洗脱梯度 4%-35%流动相 B (80%乙腈+0.1%甲酸+20%水, 流速为  $300\text{ nL}/\text{min}$ ), 90min。为实现全自动、灵敏的信号处理, 在所有样品中使用校准试剂盒 (iRT kit, Biognosis, Switzerland), 浓度为 1:20v/v。以 DDA-MS 模式分析 10 个组分, 参数设置如下: 喷雾电压  $2.4\text{ kV}$ , Orbitrap 的一级分辨率为 60000、扫描范围为 350-1550m/z, 二级扫描范围为 200-2000m/z, 分辨率为 30000, 筛选窗口为 2Da, 碰撞能量为 30% HCD)。AGC 目标为  $5\text{e}4$ , 最大进样时间为 30ms。raw 文件通过 PD (Proteome Discoverer 2.1, Thermo Fisher Scientific 公司) 软件建库和分析。

### (4) 质谱数据处理

将 PD 搜库结果用于建立 DIA 采集方法, 根据 m/z 分布密度计算窗口宽度和数量。将单个多肽样品进行 DIA 模式采集质谱数据。使用 Spectronaut X 软件对质谱数据进行处理和分析。导入每个样本 DIA 采集的 raw 文件进行搜库。高度可信蛋白标准为肽段 q value $<0.01$ , 采用二级肽段所有碎片离子峰面积进行蛋白定量。

### (5) 统计学分析

对质谱鉴定结果进行缺失值填充 (KNN 方法)<sup>【10】</sup>和 CV 值筛选 ( $\text{CV}<0.3$ )<sup>【11】</sup>, 每两组数据之间的比较采用独立样本 t 检验。为尽量减少大鼠生长发育本身对于尿蛋白的影响, 我们采用相邻时间点的比较方法, 即第 4 周与第 0 周比较、第 8 周与第 4 周比较、第 12 周与第 8 周比较、第 16 周与第 12 周比较、第 18 周与第 16 周比较的方法, 筛选差异蛋白标准为: 两组之间变化倍数  $\text{FC}\geq 1.5$  或  $\text{FC}\leq 0.67$ ,  $P<0.05$ 。

### (6) 差异蛋白功能注释

将筛选到的差异蛋白用 DAVID 数据库 (<https://david.ncifcrf.gov/>)<sup>【12】</sup>和 IPA 软件 (Ingenuity Systems, Mountain View, CA, USA) 进行功能富集分析, 均采用  $P<0.05$  的显著性阈值。

## 3 实验结果

### 3.1 尿液蛋白质组变化分析

#### (1) 非监督聚类结果分析

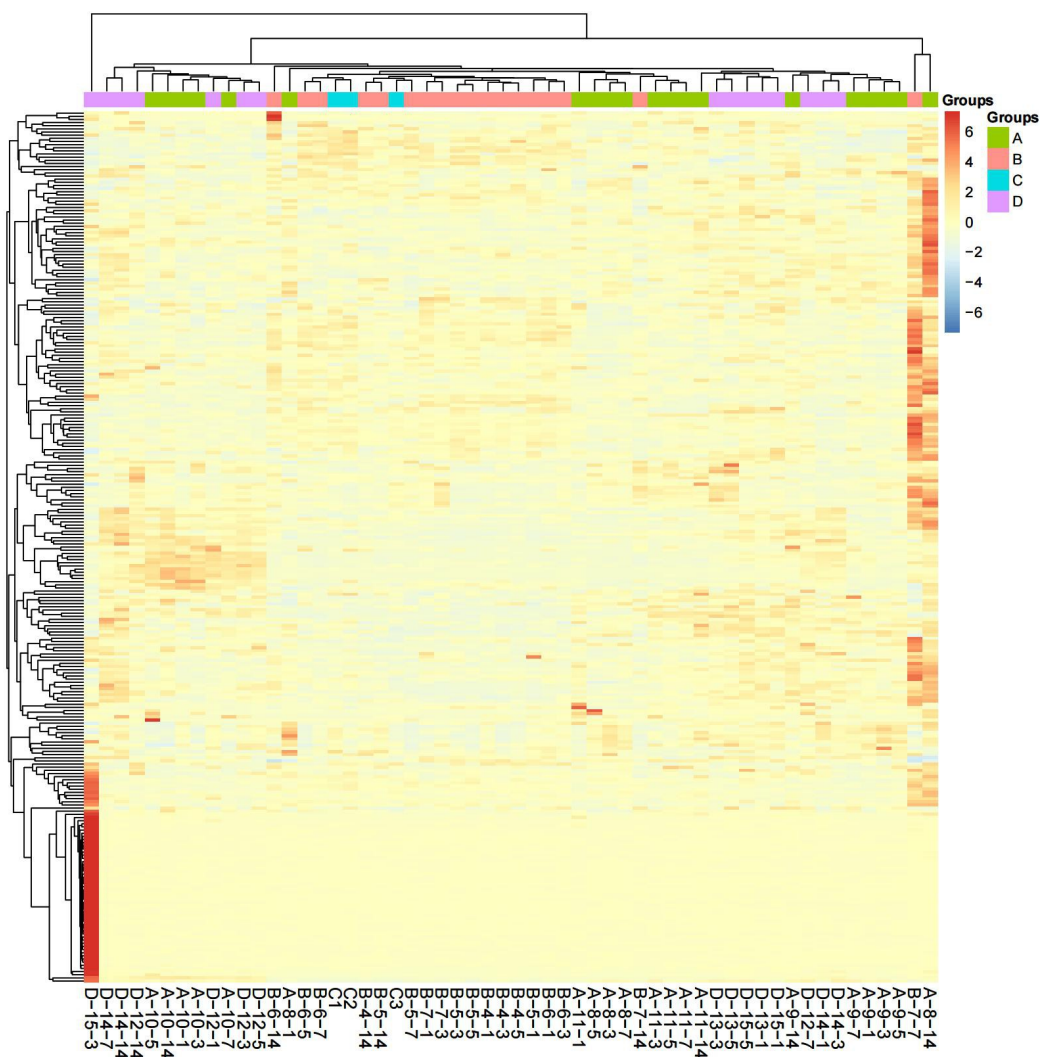


Figure 1. 4组尿蛋白非监督聚类结果图

为了直观地观察4组模型中尿蛋白组的区别情况，我们对4组尿蛋白组各个时间点整体进行了非监督聚类观察结果。非监督聚类结果如图1所示，其中A、B、C、D分别代表氢氧化铝佐剂（佐剂）组、牛血清白蛋白（BSA）组、生理盐水（对照）组、牛血清白蛋白和氢氧化铝佐剂混合（混合）组。组别之后的数字，例如B-4-1代表4号大鼠第1天，其余同理。根据4组整体的非监督聚类结果，我们大致可以看出生理盐水组更贴近于牛血清白蛋白组，加入佐剂后的氢氧化铝佐剂组和混合组则掺杂在一起，并且与生理盐水组和牛血清白蛋白组显著分开。这一结果提示我们佐剂可能在激发免疫系统发生变化发挥了一定的作用。



Heatmap visualization of gene expression data across 12 groups (A-C) and 12 conditions (1-12). The color scale ranges from -4 (blue) to 4 (red). A dendrogram on the left shows hierarchical clustering of the 12 conditions. A color bar at the top indicates the group assignment for each condition: Group A (red), Group B (cyan), and Group C (yellow).

Heatmap showing gene expression data (log2 scale) for 15 genes (C1 to C15) across 15 samples (D-15 to D-1). The color scale ranges from -2 (blue) to 2 (red). The dendrogram on the left indicates hierarchical clustering of samples. The color bar at the top indicates the group assignment for each sample.

Heatmap visualization of gene expression data. The color scale ranges from -4 (blue) to 4 (red). The dendrogram on the left shows sample clustering, and the dendrogram on the top shows gene clustering. The color bar at the top indicates sample groups: A (red), B (cyan), and C (blue).

Heatmap visualization of gene expression data. The color scale ranges from -4 (blue) to 4 (red). The dendrogram on the left shows sample clustering, and the dendrogram on the top shows gene clustering. A color bar at the top indicates sample groups: A (red), B (green), C (blue), and D (yellow).

Figure 7. BSA 组与混合组尿蛋白非监督聚类结果图

2-7 所示，编号同上。如图 2-4 所示，我们的对照组与其他三个组的比较结果可以看出，对照组整体趋势是区别与各实验组，但可能由于对照组样本比较少的缘由，区别显示的并不直观。正如我们之前提到的，4 组整体的尿蛋白非监督聚类结果显示，加入佐剂后影响较大，两两比较的结果也相吻合。如图 5 与图 7 所示，无论是纯氢氧化铝佐剂的佐剂组还是氢氧化铝佐剂与牛血清白蛋白混合的混合组，与牛血清白蛋白组非监督聚类结果都可以清楚分成两组。然而如图 6 所示，佐剂组与混合组相比较时，则互相掺杂在一起，聚类结果并不明显。

## (2) 差异蛋白和生物学通路分析

我们分别比较了佐剂组与对照组、BSA 组与对照组、混合组与 BSA 组、混合组与对照组的差异蛋白情况，如表 1 所示。并进一步利用差异蛋白通过 Ingenuity Pathway Analysis 软件进行分析，整理了不同时间点不同组比较的 IPA 通路情况，如表 2 所示。

为了直观的看出佐剂对免疫系统起到的作用，我们首先观察了混合组与 BSA 组比较的结果，来探究加入佐剂后的混合组与单纯的 BSA 组差别在哪里。如表 2 混合组与 BSA 组结果所示，在注射后第 1 天，尿蛋白当中就出现了如 Acute Phase Response Signaling、Airway Pathology in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease、IL-12 Signaling and Production in Macrophages、Ferroptosis Signaling Pathway、Granulocyte Adhesion and Diapedesis、Production of Nitric Oxide and Reactive Oxygen Species in Macrophages 等与炎症相关的通路，并且还有 Glutathione Biosynthesis、Inflammasome pathway 等于免疫系统有关的通路。在第 3 天，Ferroptosis Signaling Pathway、Acute Phase Response Signaling、Glutathione Biosynthesis、Airway Pathology in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease、Phagosome Maturation、Inflammasome pathway 这些与免疫系统以及炎症反应相关的通路仍旧存在。但是，在我们的佐剂组还有 BSA 组的第 1、3 天，并没有出现明显的与免疫系统或者是炎症相关的通路。到了第 5 天，我们观察到 IL-1 Signaling 等通路的出现，白介素-1 的出现，与刺激 APC 和 T 细胞的活化，促进 B 细胞增殖和分泌抗体有密切的联系。而在这个时间节点，BSA 组仍旧没有出现明显的免疫系统相关的通路，佐剂组开始出现 Inflammasome pathway 于炎症反应相关的通路，7 天之后佐剂组和 BSA 组开始出现 Acute Phase Response Signaling、Glutathione Biosynthesis、Ferroptosis Signaling Pathway、Inflammasome pathway 等于炎症反应和免疫系统相关的通路。在最后第 14 天，我们可以观察到，在混合组与 BSA 组的比较中，IL-1 Signaling、IL-12 Signaling and Production in Macrophages 这些与 B 细胞相关的通路已经出现。佐剂组中仍旧是 Acute Phase Response Signaling、Inflammasome pathway 这些与炎症相关的通路，这可能与佐剂组无法刺激特异性免疫产生抗体有关。BSA 组中出现 Altered T Cell and B Cell Signaling in Rheumatoid Arthritis 等与 T 细胞和 B 细胞相关通路。通过这三组的比较我们不难看出，加入佐剂后的混合组与 BSA 组比较，在一天之后就可以在尿蛋白中观察到与免疫系统还有炎症反应相关的通路变化，并且在五天之后到第 14 天开始出现抗原提呈细胞、T 细胞、B 细胞相关的通路。而与之对应的佐剂组和 BSA 组在 7 天之后才开始出现炎症相关通路，并且到第 14 天，佐剂组未曾出现与 B 细胞相关的通路变化。这不难看出，当在 BSA 中加入氢氧化铝佐剂后，在尿中可以观察到佐剂帮助更早的激发免疫系统发生反应。

此外，我们还观察了尿蛋白中混合组与对照组相比各时间点的变化，我们

发现在第 1 天，就可以观察到 IL-17A Signaling in Fibroblasts、Differential Regulation of Cytokine Production in Intestinal Epithelial Cells by IL-17A and IL-17F、Ferroptosis Signaling Pathway、Acute Phase Response Signaling、Inflammasome pathway 等与炎症相关的通路。在第 3 天，IL-8 Signaling、T Cell Receptor Signaling、Th1 and Th2 Activation Pathway、Th2 Pathway 等与 T 细胞激活增殖的通路开始出现。7-14 天之后，可以观察到 IL-12 Signaling and Production in Macrophag 与抗原提呈细胞、B 细胞相关的通路发生变化。这一结果显示，我们在尿液中可以观察到疫苗激发免疫系统的过程，及其相关的生物学通路变化情况。

总的来说，我们本次实验的结果在尿液中观察到了免疫系统一系列的变化。这为以后免疫系统的研究开辟了新思路，尿蛋白可以在早期观察到免疫原性引起的免疫系统的变化，这可以为之后加快疫苗的研发提供一些新的线索和依据。

Table 1. 不同组别不同时间点差异蛋白情况

时间点	组别	差异蛋白个数
1	佐剂组与对照组	28
	BSA 组与对照组	41
	混合组与 BSA 组	65
	混合组与对照组	48
3	佐剂组与对照组	40
	BSA 组与对照组	16
	混合组与 BSA 组	43
	混合组与对照组	30
5	佐剂组与对照组	53
	BSA 组与对照组	8
	混合组与 BSA 组	64
	混合组与对照组	44
7	佐剂组与对照组	42
	BSA 组与对照组	8
	混合组与 BSA 组	23
	混合组与对照组	53
14	佐剂组与对照组	15
	BSA 组与对照组	15
	混合组与 BSA 组	52
	混合组与对照组	54

Table 2. 不同组别大鼠 IPA 通路

Ingenuity Canonical Pathways				
	佐剂组与对照组	BSA 组与对照组	混合组与 BSA 组	混合组与对照组
1	Telomerase Signaling	CLEAR Signaling Pathway	LXR/RXR Activation	SPINK1 Pancreatic Cancer Pathway
	CLEAR Signaling Pathway	Antiproliferative Role of TOB in T Cell Signaling	Acute Phase Response Signaling	Melanoma Signaling
	Antiproliferative Role of TOB in T Cell Signaling	Complement System	FXR/RXR Activation	Ephrin A Signaling
	EGF Signaling	Melanoma Signaling	$\gamma$ -glutamyl Cycle	IL-17A Signaling in Fibroblasts
	ERK5 Signaling	Endometrial Cancer Signaling	Airway Pathology in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	Antiproliferative Role of TOB in T Cell Signaling



	Caveolar-mediated Endocytosis Signaling	Remodeling of Epithelial Adherens Junctions	Glutathione Biosynthesis	Synaptogenesis Signaling Pathway
	Macropinocytosis Signaling	Thyroid Cancer Signaling	Phenylalanine Degradation I (Aerobic)	Glutathione-mediated Detoxification
	Regulation of Cellular Mechanics by Calpain Protease		Role of Osteoblasts, Osteoclasts and Chondrocytes in Rheumatoid Arthritis	Apelin Liver Signaling Pathway
	ERBB Signaling		Lysine Degradation II	FAK Signaling
	Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Signaling		Lysine Degradation V	Differential Regulation of Cytokine Production in Intestinal Epithelial Cells by IL-17A and IL-17F
	Neuroprotective Role of THOP1 in Alzheimer's Disease		Rapoport-Luebering Glycolytic Shunt	Inflammasome pathway
	Bladder Cancer Signaling		Prostanoid Biosynthesis	Ephrin Receptor Signaling
	Neuregulin Signaling		Atherosclerosis Signaling	Acute Phase Response Signaling
	Glioma Signaling		IL-12 Signaling and Production in Macrophages	Ferroptosis Signaling Pathway
	Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma Signaling		Ferroptosis Signaling Pathway	FXR/RXR Activation
	Iron homeostasis signaling pathway		D-myo-inositol (1,3,4)-trisphosphate Biosynthesis	LXR/RXR Activation
	STAT3 Pathway		Inflammasome pathway	Airway Pathology in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
	NAD Signaling Pathway		Granulocyte Adhesion and Diapedesis	Glutathione Biosynthesis
	Epithelial Adherens Junction Signaling		Superpathway of D-myo-inositol (1,4,5)-trisphosphate Metabolism	$\gamma$ -glutamyl Cycle
			Production of Nitric Oxide and Reactive Oxygen Species in Macrophages	
			Apelin Liver Signaling Pathway	
			Clathrin-mediated Endocytosis Signaling	
			Hepatic Fibrosis / Hepatic Stellate Cell Activation	
3	Acyl-CoA Hydrolysis	Antiproliferative Role of TOB in T Cell Signaling	LXR/RXR Activation	Noradrenaline and Adrenaline Degradation
	Antiproliferative Role of TOB in T Cell Signaling	CLEAR Signaling Pathway	FXR/RXR Activation	Ethanol Degradation II
	Melanoma Signaling		Ferroptosis Signaling Pathway	Glucocorticoid Receptor Signaling
	Stearate Biosynthesis I (Animals)		Acute Phase Response Signaling	RHOGDI Signaling
	Endometrial Cancer Signaling		Glutathione Biosynthesis	Glutathione Redox Reactions I

Remodeling of Epithelial Adherens Junctions	Airway Pathology in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	IL-8 Signaling
Thyroid Cancer Signaling	Phagosome Maturation	Glycolysis I
Regulation Of The Epithelial Mesenchymal Transition In Development Pathway	Prostanoid Biosynthesis	Gluconeogenesis I
Sumoylation Pathway	$\gamma$ -glutamyl Cycle	Tryptophan Degradation X (Mammalian, via Tryptamine)
Neuroprotective Role of THOP1 in Alzheimer's Disease	Inflammasome pathway	T Cell Receptor Signaling
Bladder Cancer Signaling	Role of Osteoblasts, Osteoclasts and Chondrocytes in Rheumatoid Arthritis	Regulation of the Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition Pathway
G $\alpha$ 12/13 Signaling	Apelin Liver Signaling Pathway	Methylglyoxal Degradation III
	CLEAR Signaling Pathway	Tumoricidal Function of Hepatic Natural Killer Cells
		Androgen Biosynthesis
		WNT/ $\beta$ -catenin Signaling
		Inflammasome pathway
		Germ Cell-Sertoli Cell Junction Signaling
		Epithelial Adherens Junction Signaling
		Th1 and Th2 Activation Pathway
		HOTAIR Regulatory Pathway
		Glucocorticoid Biosynthesis
		Mineralocorticoid Biosynthesis
		Xenobiotic Metabolism General Signaling Pathway
		$\gamma$ -glutamyl Cycle
		STAT3 Pathway
		G $\alpha$ 12/13 Signaling
		Ferroptosis Signaling Pathway
		Th2 Pathway
		Atherosclerosis Signaling
		Pulmonary Fibrosis Idiopathic Signaling Pathway
		NRF2-mediated Oxidative Stress Response
		D-glucuronate Degradation I
		Glutathione Biosynthesis
		Regulation Of The Epithelial Mesenchymal Transition By Growth Factors Pathway
		Hepatic Fibrosis / Hepatic Stellate Cell Activation

				Phagosome Maturation
5	Acyl-CoA Hydrolysis	Aryl Hydrocarbon Receptor Signaling	$\gamma$ -glutamyl Cycle	Antiproliferative Role of TOB in T Cell Signaling
	Inflammasome pathway	CLEAR Signaling Pathway	LXR/RXR Activation	Glutathione-mediated Detoxification
	CLEAR Signaling Pathway		FXR/RXR Activation	Glycolysis I
	Apelin Liver Signaling Pathway		Ferroptosis Signaling Pathway	Apelin Liver Signaling Pathway
	Antiproliferative Role of TOB in T Cell Signaling		Acute Phase Response Signaling	Gluconeogenesis I
	Melanoma Signaling		Glutathione Biosynthesis	Ephrin Receptor Signaling
	SPINK1 Pancreatic Cancer Pathway		Ephrin Receptor Signaling	Glucocorticoid Receptor Signaling
	Endometrial Cancer Signaling		Phenylalanine Degradation I (Aerobic)	Dermatan Sulfate Degradation (Metazoa)
	Stearate Biosynthesis I (Animals)		Lysine Degradation II	Inflammasome pathway
	Remodeling of Epithelial Adherens Junctions		Lysine Degradation V	Chondroitin Sulfate Degradation (Metazoa)
	Thyroid Cancer Signaling		Rapoport-Luebering Glycolytic Shunt	Acyl-CoA Hydrolysis
	BAG2 Signaling Pathway		Tryptophan Degradation to 2-amino-3-carboxymuconate Semialdehyde	$\gamma$ -glutamyl Cycle
			IL-1 Signaling	Phagosome Maturation
			NAD biosynthesis II (from tryptophan)	Ferroptosis Signaling Pathway
			Acyl-CoA Hydrolysis	FXR/RXR Activation
			Leukotriene Biosynthesis	Neuroprotective Role of THOP1 in Alzheimer's Disease
			Chondroitin Sulfate Degradation (Metazoa)	Phenylalanine Degradation I (Aerobic)
			Phagosome Maturation	CLEAR Signaling Pathway
			D-myo-inositol (1,3,4)-trisphosphate Biosynthesis	SPINK1 Pancreatic Cancer Pathway
			Dermatan Sulfate Degradation (Metazoa)	
			Inflammasome pathway	
			Superpathway of D-myo-inositol (1,4,5)-trisphosphate Metabolism	
			Apelin Liver Signaling Pathway	
			Gluconeogenesis I	
7	$\gamma$ -glutamyl Cycle	Role of OCT4 in Mammalian Embryonic Stem Cell Pluripotency	$\gamma$ -glutamyl Cycle	Ephrin Receptor Signaling
	CLEAR Signaling Pathway	BEX2 Signaling Pathway	LXR/RXR Activation	Apelin Liver Signaling Pathway

	Glutathione Biosynthesis	VDR/RXR Activation	Acute Phase Response Signaling	PPAR $\alpha$ /RXR $\alpha$ Activation
	Neuroprotective Role of THOP1 in Alzheimer's Disease	Altered T Cell and B Cell Signaling in Rheumatoid Arthritis	SPINK1 Pancreatic Cancer Pathway	Hepatic Fibrosis / Hepatic Stellate Cell Activation
	Ferroptosis Signaling Pathway	Airway Pathology in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	Glutathione Biosynthesis	Hepatic Fibrosis Signaling Pathway
	Acyl-CoA Hydrolysis	LXR/RXR Activation	Phenylalanine Degradation I (Aerobic)	Inflammasome pathway
	Inflammasome pathway	FXR/RXR Activation	FXR/RXR Activation	Acyl-CoA Hydrolysis
	Apelin Liver Signaling Pathway	HOTAIR Regulatory Pathway	Ferroptosis Signaling Pathway	Phagosome Maturation
	Glutathione Redox Reactions I	Tumor Microenvironment Pathway	Hepatic Fibrosis / Hepatic Stellate Cell Activation	Iron homeostasis signaling pathway
	Glutathione-mediated Detoxification	Acute Phase Response Signaling	Ephrin Receptor Signaling	$\gamma$ -glutamyl Cycle
	Antiproliferative Role of TOB in T Cell Signaling	Role of Osteoblasts, Osteoclasts and Chondrocytes in Rheumatoid Arthritis	Inflammasome pathway	Neuroprotective Role of THOP1 in Alzheimer's Disease
	Melanoma Signaling	Osteoarthritis Pathway	NRF2-mediated Oxidative Stress Response	Phenylalanine Degradation I (Aerobic)
	SPINK1 Pancreatic Cancer Pathway		Apelin Liver Signaling Pathway	Glutathione Biosynthesis
	Endometrial Cancer Signaling		Glutathione Redox Reactions I	SPINK1 Pancreatic Cancer Pathway
	Stearate Biosynthesis I (Animals)		Glutathione-mediated Detoxification	Production of Nitric Oxide and Reactive Oxygen Species in Macrophages
	Remodeling of Epithelial Adherens Junctions		Antiproliferative Role of TOB in T Cell Signaling	Ferroptosis Signaling Pathway
			Serotonin Receptor Signaling	IL-12 Signaling and Production in Macrophages
			Ephrin A Signaling	Atherosclerosis Signaling
			Hepatic Fibrosis Signaling Pathway	Dermatan Sulfate Degradation (Metazoa)
			Cancer Drug Resistance By Drug Efflux	Chondroitin Sulfate Degradation (Metazoa)
				Clathrin-mediated Endocytosis Signaling
				CLEAR Signaling Pathway
				FXR/RXR Activation
				LXR/RXR Activation
				Acute Phase Response Signaling
14	Germ Cell-Sertoli Cell Junction Signaling	Role of OCT4 in Mammalian Embryonic Stem Cell Pluripotency	LXR/RXR Activation	PPAR $\alpha$ /RXR $\alpha$ Activation
	Acute Phase Response Signaling	VDR/RXR Activation	Acute Phase Response Signaling	Hepatic Fibrosis / Hepatic Stellate Cell Activation
	$\gamma$ -glutamyl Cycle	BEX2 Signaling Pathway	FXR/RXR Activation	Apelin Liver Signaling Pathway
	Inflammasome pathway	Altered T Cell and B Cell Signaling in Rheumatoid Arthritis	Clathrin-mediated Endocytosis Signaling	Superpathway of D-myo-inositol (1,4,5)-trisphosphate Metabolism
	CLEAR Signaling	HOTAIR Regulatory	Atherosclerosis	Germ Cell-Sertoli Cell



Pathway	Pathway	Signaling	Junction Signaling
Apelin Liver Signaling Pathway	Tumor Microenvironment Pathway	IL-12 Signaling and Production in Macrophages	D-myo-inositol (1,3,4)-trisphosphate Biosynthesis
Glutathione Redox Reactions I	Role of Osteoblasts, Osteoclasts and Chondrocytes in Rheumatoid Arthritis	Chondroitin Sulfate Degradation (Metazoa)	Dermatan Sulfate Degradation (Metazoa)
Glutathione-mediated Detoxification	Osteoarthritis Pathway	Production of Nitric Oxide and Reactive Oxygen Species in Macrophages	Chondroitin Sulfate Degradation (Metazoa)
Antiproliferative Role of TOB in T Cell Signaling	Hepatic Fibrosis Signaling Pathway	Dermatan Sulfate Degradation (Metazoa)	Acyl-CoA Hydrolysis
Melanoma Signaling		Neuroprotective Role of THOP1 in Alzheimer's Disease	Iron homeostasis signaling pathway
SPINK1 Pancreatic Cancer Pathway		Coagulation System	Ferroptosis Signaling Pathway
Endometrial Cancer Signaling		Complement System	Regulation of Actin-based Motility by Rho
Remodeling of Epithelial Adherens Junctions		Ephrin Receptor Signaling	Rapoport-Luebering Glycolytic Shunt
Thyroid Cancer Signaling		IL-1 Signaling	Glioma Invasiveness Signaling
BAG2 Signaling Pathway		CLEAR Signaling Pathway	Hepatic Fibrosis Signaling Pathway
		Iron homeostasis signaling pathway	Coagulation System
		Germ Cell-Sertoli Cell Junction Signaling	IL-12 Signaling and Production in Macrophages
			Atherosclerosis Signaling
			Neuroprotective Role of THOP1 in Alzheimer's Disease
			Clathrin-mediated Endocytosis Signaling
			Production of Nitric Oxide and Reactive Oxygen Species in Macrophages
			FXR/RXR Activation
			LXR/RXR Activation
			Acute Phase Response Signaling

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